that if the citizens were compelled to pay the entire expenses of the city the rate of taxation would be doubled, amounting to Mr. Kilgore acknowledged his surprise at the knowledge thus imparted to him, and said he had not thought that to be the case. Mr. Kilgore said if the people of this city were compelled to pay its own expenses the city would be more careful of expenditures. Mr. Kilgore said he is over-whelmed with shame and indignation when he thinks how the people of his district must be bled to contribute to the magnifi-cence of Washington.

Mr. Kilgore said this Congress is continu ally besieged by real estate jobbers who have gobbied up land in the suburbs and want the government to father their job. They ran in and out of the Capitol daily.

A Charge Against the Newspapers. Mr. Kilgore recalled the objections which he made last December to the bill making immediately available the appropriation for certain street improvements, and which Mr. Kilgore included in his reference to real estate jobs. He said that as a result of that objection he had been traduced by the pa-pers of this city, and said the newspapers of Washington are "the subservient, willing and, I believe, corrupt tools" of the real es-tate jobbers. He said that men who en-deavor to oppose "this Capitol ring" must expect to be jumped upon, and Mr. Kilgore assumed an air of resigned martyrdom.

Mr. Kilgore in a solemn and awe-strick-en tone referred to "the wealthy lobby" which is before Congress all the time in the interest of suburban improvements, ard said that the newspapers advocate every scheme to plunder the treasury. He said he makes a distinct charge against the newspapers of being corrupt.

Mr. Blair said Mr. Kilgore should not

make such charges unless he was ready to furnish specifications. Had No Specifications. Mr. Kilgore did not have any specifications to present, but could only speak in general terms of corruption among the

newspapers.

As to Charitable Associations. Mr. Henderson of Iowa said he had been informed that there is some concern among certain members that this bill appropriates too much money for Catholic charitable institutions. He read a list of the appropriations for charitable purposes, and made an

earnest plea for them. Reverting to the question of taxation in the District, Mr. Henderson said the United States owns lots in this city to the value of \$198,500,000, from which the city does not receive one cent of taxation. He referred to the debt shouldered upon the District by Congress and the general interests of the general movement in the city.

"And in the face of all this you want to

place the entire burden of government upon the citizens. I tell you the Congress is not born that will become a party to such a disgrace," said Mr. Henderson amid loud applause. Mr. Compton Defends the District.

Mr. Compton then took the floor. He said the present form of government in this District is the only one that conforms to the original idea of a plan of government for the District. "Why, you might as well talk of local self-government for a navy yard or an arsenal as for this District," said Mr. Compton. "The principle is the same." He said there has once been local selfgovernment here, but the record of it is so black that it will never be tried again. Mr. Compton read to the House numer-ous extracts from the report of Judge Po-land, made to Congress when the present

Washington is a federal city.
"This was intended from the first to be a federal city," said Mr. Compton. "This site was chosen for the capital because it was the only location which would furnish a federal territory. That idea has been fol-lowed throughout the history of Washing-

form of government was adopted. Mr. Compton said he would take this report as

hasis of his speech, to show that

A Child of the Union. Mr. Compton said that the great central

thought around which all others cluster in discussing this proposition is that the expenditures made here are for the benefit of the whole people. This city is the child of the Union. The creation of the Union. Mr. Compton referred to efforts made in the most in the line of Mr. DeArmond's propoattion and the pronounced disapproval of them by Congress. Every time this proposition had been made, he said, it had been discountenanced by the strongest men in Congress. He quoted from speeches made from time to time by distinguished men in Congress declaring the duty of the government to bear its share of the expenses of the District government. He read a com-munication from the District assessor showing that the property of the government not taxed was of considerably greater value than the taxable property of the District.

## COL. PARKER IMPROVING.

He is Being Benefited by His Stay at the Seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Willard returned vesterday from Atlantic City, where they went last week in company with Col. and Mrs. M. M. Parker. The latter are still there, and the many friends of Col. Parker will be glad to know that he is improving and his appetite is excellent. His general health is much improved. Col. Parker intends to remain several

weeks at the seashore, and then cintemplates a two months' trip to Gibraltar and Genoa.

### DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. Harbor Regulations.

Mr. Heard today reported to the House published in The Star.

Nominations by the President. The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: John C. O'Donnell, to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Pa. Wallace MacFarlane of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York. Edward Grosse of New York, to be collector of internal of this revenue for the third district of New York.

The Talty Will.

In the Probate Court this morning in the case of the estate of Michael Taity, in a verdict in February, 1892, setting aside the will, Justice Hagner denied probate to the will and directed letters of administration on the estate to J. J. Darlingto and W. S. Olive on bond of \$50,000.

Punished for His Dishonest Greed. German, went before Capt. Porter last department of the Great Northern road has night and complained that W. Fohlran resulted in a strike of a number of men swindled him out of \$550 by a "green goods" scheme. He said that the man of-fered to give \$20,000 worth of counterfeit their foreman from \$75 to \$45. All the men money for \$550 of the real article, and he thereby losing the savings of forty years. As there was nothing to show that the man had actually given him any of the counterfelt stuff there was no crime in the federal law, and all that could be done was to advise the old man to report his loss to Doughine of Chicago, late judge of minthe police and in future to abstain from

The Case Continued. John Vangilder, the old soldier who attempted suicide yesterday after having published in yesterday's Star, was taken to the Police Court today and charged with The case was continued, because Mrs. Kline was unable to appear.

### No Change Yet.

Yesterday afternoon the six justices of the Supreme Court of the District considered the report made by three of their number on the conduct of the jail, but arrived at no conclusion as to making change in the wardenship, now held by Maj. Burke. It is not known when they will resume the consultation on the sub-ject nor how they stand on the subject.

As a train was leaving the Baltimore and Potomac depot yesterday afternoon the driver of one of the Knox Express wagons attempted to drive across the track near B street south, when the engine struck and overturned the wagon, throwing the driver, Grant Diehl, out, and he had his right hip

# LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Disasters to British Soldiers in the East.

DETACHMENT CUT TO PIECES

Peril of Another Military Expedition.

REINFORCEMENTS ASKED FOR

CALCUTTA, March 9 .- Dispatches received here from the neighborhood of the scene of operations of the columns engaged in punishing the Abor tribesmen on the Assam frontier announce serious losses sustained by the British.

The dispatches say that an additional detachment of 200 men left Sadiyah yesterday to meet the British expedition commanded by Capt. Maxwell, which has for some time past been following up the re- Believed the Senate Will Pass the Bill as treating tribesmen. The Abors, having received reinforce-

ments from the tribes inhabiting that portion of the Himalayas, recently assumed the offensive, causing the Maxwell column to send for reinforcements. The entire Abor expedition is in a most

critical condition, and in addition to the troops hurried forward from Sadiyah additroops hurried forward from Sadiyah addi-tional reinforcements are being sent with all possible haste to the front in the hope rescuing the Maxwell column.

The exact strength of the column com-manded by Capt. Maxwell is not known, but on January 3 six hundred men were dispatched against the Abor tribesmen, disturbances having occurred some days previously.

Another dispatch received here from Gowhatty, the chief town of Assam, announces a still more serious disaster for the British appears that a detached party, composed of thirty rifles and four British officers, had been operating as an escort to a train on its way to Bordax, with provisions and ammunition for the garrison for The detachment encountered no resistance

until it was far beyond the reach of succor from its base of operations, and then the tribesmen began to gather ahead of it and on its flanks, keeping up a galling fire, which eventually brought the detachment to a standstill and compelled the British officer in command to take measures to defend in command to take measures to detend himself by means of a hastily fortified posi-tion constructed out of the wagons, &c., which formed part of the train. For two days the little detachment kept up a con-tinuous fight day and night with the tribes-men, but eventually the little band of thirty soldiers was surrounded by thousands of tribeamen and the troopers were killed to a man, after fighting desperately to the last.

# "JACK THE MEASURER."

The Crank That Is Now Afflicting Sun Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 .- "Jack the Measurer" is the latest addition to the ranks of villains who have so long harassed the gentle female. He is now operating in this city with one of the most unique schemes on record. "Jack the Kisser" and "Jack the Hugger" are not in it with "Jack the Measurer." His plan is to go around and measure chambermaids for a grand shape contest at the midwinter fair.

The fair officials have not authorized any such contest, nor have they heard of "Jack the Measurer," but that enterprising individual is busy with his tape line just the same. There is to be a beauty contest at the midwinter fair, but the conditions do

not require any measuring.

Still the measuring goes briskly on.
His plan is to prowl about the hotels and His plan is to provi about the hotels and lodging houses until he discovers a chambermaid, to whom the conditions of the alleged midwinter fair shape tournament are unfolded. According to "Jack the Measurier of action in committee. None of them has to the details of the lill and preparing a plan of action in committee. None of them has to the details of the lill and preparing a plan of action in committee. None of them has to the details of the lill and preparing a plan of action in committee. there are four grand prospectus, prizes. The first is \$75, the second \$50, third \$25 and the fourth will be given a coupon ticket which entitles her to seven admissions to the midwinter fair grounds, Should the maid agree to enter the contest, Jack at once hauls out a tape line and proceeds to measure the confiding female. The figures and the name of the girl are carefully entered in a large book. No en-trance tee is required, nor is there anything said regarding the date of the opening of the shape contest. All the fellow does is to measure the chambermaid, jot down the re-

sult, utter a few pleasing compliments and make his escape. Each victim is assured make his escape. Each victim is ass that she will surely win the first prize. The measurer is described as a medium-sized man with a red mustache. He is fairly well dressed and is a plausible talker. The munificent character of the prizes doubtless helps the man along with his peculiar fad. His tape line is one of those spring roller affairs in a case, and is capale of measuring a chambermaid 100 feet in

circumference HAVE RECOURSE TO "UNCLE SAM."

### The American Navy Protects British Merchantmen at Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, March 9 .- Mr. Christopher Furness, member of parliament for Hartlepool, and head of the firm of Furness, Withey & Company, steamship builders the bill to establish harbor regulations for and ship owners, has received the followthe District. This bill has been heretofore ing cable message from Rio de Janeiro, addressed to him by the masters of the British steamships now at that port:

"The American navy is rendering the necessary assistance in landing the sick and supplying us with water. Our navy refuses to grant such assistance. Can you do anything in our behalf? Mortality Only hospital available is ten miles from anchorage.

Mr. Furness, immediately upon receipt of this cablegram, telegraphed to the foreign office asking that instructions be sent to the British commander at Rio de Janeiro ordering or authorizing him to render the necessary assistance.
Mr. Furness added that the conduct of

the case of the estate of Michael Taity, in the British navy at Rio de Janeiro during which the jury of the Circuit Court found a verdict in February, 1892, setting aside was inclined to move next week an adjournment of the house of commons in order to discuss the matter.

### Struck Rather Than Take Lower Wages.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9 .- A reduction CHICAGO, March 9.-John Geyer, an old in wages just announced in the mechanical in this city. Car cleaners were cut from affected in this city quit work, but their places were mostly filled by green men. This cut in wages is general in this class of workmen all along the line.

A Rich Mining District.

SANTE FE, N. M., March 9.-Col. J. T. weeks' inspection of the Cochiti mining district, said: "The formation is excellent. There are immense dykes of phosphy and quartzite running parallel with welltempted suicide yesterday after having defined lodes. Samples of ore have been used a razor on Mrs. Catherine Kline, as furnished me by different parties taken from the locations that assayed from \$55 to \$148 to the ton. Should the district stand the test of the general average and show a profit beyond working expenses of \$3 a mittee with the tariff bill, but declined to ton this must eventually become the greatest mining camp on the American continent.

## Thanking the Maryland Senators.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9.-Senator Slean, republican of Allegany county, today introduced a joint resolution in the state senate tendering the thanks of the general assembly of Maryland to Senators Gorman and Gibson for their success in retaining the duty on coal, as embodied in the Senate amendment to the Wilson bill. The resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

Found in the Chickness Lands. GUTHRIE, Okla., March 9.-Perry Rod-

### BATHING BEACH.

Commissioners Recommend a Small Appropriation for the Purpose. The Commissioners today made the folvide for the improvement of the public bathing beach:"

"The Commissioners are in favor of affording the best practicable public facilities for free bathing, under such surveillance as will secure due order and safety, but in view of the policy indicated by the House committee on appropriations, in largely curtailing their estimates for 1895, they are not satisfied that it would be just to other public requirements, which, in their judgment, are more urgent, to devote to the purpose of this bill so large a por-tion of the District revenues as its execu-

tion would require.
"Without discussing the merits of the plan proposed in the bill the Commissioners believe that the essential object of the bath-ing beach can, for the present, be attained at much less expenditure than this project ommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made for the purpose of repairing and somewhat extending the present bathing beach and its appurtenances, and providing their care and supervision.'

TARIFF PROSPECTS

Reported.

Much Gossip and Talk About Changes -Attitude of the Quasi-Protection Democrats-Estimated Receipts.

The discussion of the fate of the tariff bill, now that its provisions are known, is being very generally indulged in, and there is a wide difference of opinion. But underneath all the kicking and bickering and the wide divergence of opinion the fact stands out that the democratic party is compelled either to pass a tariff bill or yield up the ghost, and whatever delays there may be, there is no room for reasonable doubt that a bill will be sent to the President for his signature, and that it will have in it no more protection than is in the Senate bill. and no more free trade than is in the House bill, but will be a measure made up of a setflement of the differences between the two bills. The belief of the best informed is that the finance committee will report to the Senate the bill in substantially the form given to the public yesterday, and that after some delay the Senate will pass the bill almost without change.

What the House Will Do. Every increase of duty made by the Senate will be resisted by the House, but most of them will be accepted. The duty of 40 cents on iron ore and the small increases in the iron and steel schedule and those in the glassware schedule are most in danger. The House will probably accept the 40

cents on coal and the sugar schedule. The income tax has practically no disagreement on between the two bills. The reductions made in the woolen schedule will be acceptable to the House. The increase of the internal revenue tax on cigars and a certain class of cigarettes from \$1 a thousand to \$5 a thousand will probably be yielded Senate in conference in consideration of the House agreeing to the exten-sion of the bonded period for whisky to eight years. The lead ore duty will probbe permitted to stand, as will the coal. These are practically the only differ-ences in which there lies much friction, and their adjustment is plainly in view to members of the two committees.

Party Methods. Senators Allison, Sherman and Aldrich, republican members of the committee, were all absent from the Capitol when the Senate convened, and it is understood that they reexpressed any opinion upon this subject since they received the bill, but there is every reason to believe that they will adhere to their determination, expressed pre-viously, to ask a full explanation from the democratic members of the changes made in the tariff system by the pending measure. They have heretofore expressed the opinion this request should be granted it

would be impossible to report the bill for The democratic members, who by reason of their superior numbers have this matter largely in their own hands, have not indicated just what concession they would make as to time. Senator Voorhees has said that the time should be ample and Senator Jones that the republicans now be held responsible for whatever delay there might be, but Mr. Voorhees nas not indicated what time he considered ample, nor Mr. Jones how far the committee would be willing to allow the republicans to assume this responsibility for delay.

Senator Hill's Attitude. Much interest is felt in Senator Hill's

forthcoming speech. He said this morning that he could not yet say when he would deliver it, and repeated that he would not outline his position until then. While opening numerous telegrams this morning he casually remarked: "Occasionally you find a man who does not consider the bill per-

## Still Kicking.

Men whose business interests are affected by the bill, and who did not receive the consideration for which they had asked at the hands of the democratic members of the finance committee, are still asking for hearings. There are representatives of the glass, lumber and wool interests here. The glass men were especially urgent in requesting today that the committee should still grant them an opportunity to present their griev-

Senator Voorhees told them that would now be impossible. It is considered probable that the republican members may present the representations of some of these men to the committee. If not they sent them in the Senate.

Senator Smith Opposes. A story was circulated about the Capitol today to the effect that Senator Smith of New Jersey had asserted that a motion would be made in the Senate to recommit the tariff bill to a special committee representing the various sections of the country, and that such a motion would carry. When asked if the report was true, Mr. Smith said it was not. "There are some features of the bill," said he. "which do not meet my approval, and I apprehend that when the bill is circulated in New Jersey I shall head objections to it. I do not consider that the reporting of the bill to the Senate will preciude the offering of amendments to it, and I shall, probably, have some to offer. I class myself as a tariff reformer, and should like to see a satisfactory bill passed. I shall try to have it made satisfactory, but do not want to be ing machinery at the world's fair, after five quoted as saying that if I do not succeed I shall move to recommit or oppose its passage by my vote.'

to indicate some of the amendments he would urge, he declined, only say ing that he was opposed to an income tax.

Republican Opposition. Senator Aldrich was asked this afternoon to indicate the policy of the republican members of the finance committee in comdo so. He said he could say nothing further than that the committee would meet tomorrow to consider the bill. Being told that there was a story affoat that the bill would be reported to the Senate on Tuesday next, Mr. Aldrich said he did not think it possible to give the bill due atten-tion before that time, as there were a great many changes, involving vast interests, which could not be properly disposed of in

# Estimated Receipts.

The amount of revenue to be raised by the Senate bill has not been officially estimated yet, but rough estimates indicate that it will raise about \$220,000,000 of revenue, as against \$165,000,000 in the Wilson bill, making the total revenues of the government under it about \$484,000,000, erment under it about \$484,000,000 under the Wilson bill force that power at this time of financial and the had his right hip in the limited from a trip in the distance from a trip in the distance from a trip in the limited from a trip in the limited from a trip in the distance from

# BALTIMORE AND OHIO

lowing report upon Senate bill 1702, "To pro- Both Sides Have an Inning Before the House Committee.

MR. HAMILTON'S LEGAL ARGUMENT

Holds Congress Has No Authority to Move the Road.

NO ACTION TAKEN

The House District committee today continued the hearing on the bill presented by the Northeast Washington Citizens' Assoclation requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to change the route and dispense with grade crossings.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was represented by its attorney, Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton. Vice President King was also present. The citizens' association was represented by Mr. Frizzell and Mr. Tucker.

Attorney Hamilton was heard first. He presented to the committee a review of the laws : 1 ordinances under which the Baltimore and Ohio Company occupies its present position, and held that the company has a right to remain in possession of its present lines until 1910.

Condition of Tracks. Mr. Tucker submitted a statement of the

present condition of the tracks: "It is a well-known fact that this line of tracks was laid when the northeast section of this city was composed of a swamp and ommons; that it was sparsely settled, and the grade of the streets and avenues had been established. Conditions in past sixty years have undergone a complete change, the swamp has been filled up and, together with the surrounding meadows and stures, has become the habitation of pastures, has become the nabitation of a large population. This branch of the road in its route from Delaware avenue and H street to the point on Florida avenue between 9th and 10th streets crosses or occupies the following streets and avenues:

### Streets and Avenues.

"Second street-Railroad tracks thirteen feet below grade; crossed by an old wooden bridge, which is considered to be in a dangerous condition, and in order to reach the bridge pedestrians are compelled to climb up the side of a dirt or mud bank and walk on the narrow bridge along with horses and "Third street-Railroad tracks eight feet

below grade. This street is completely blocked to the public and therefore rendered absolutely useless, there being no cross-ing for pdestrians or vehicles. "Provision was made in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, for paving this street, \$13,000 being appropriated for the same. appropriated for the same, but owing to the interference with the grade by the rail-road tracks Congress in a subsequent inserted a clause striking out the item. "Fourth street—Railroad tracks practical-

ly at grade. "Fifth street-Railroad tracks two feet above grade, approached by steep inclined unpaved planes, which are so steep as to make the crossing very abrupt, over which vehicles can cross only at a very slow pace, thus unduly lengthening the time they must remain on the dangerous crossing. make the crossing very abrupt, over which above grade. This street is blocked to the public, there being no crossing for vehicles, and pedestrians in order to cross are compelled to climb up a steep embankment at risk to life and limb. This crossing is much used by the children attending the Blair but at the risk of their lives. Pro vision had also been made by Congress for improving this street several years ago, but owing to the tracks being so high at impossible for loaded teams to cross, and where light vehicles can cross the dangerous tracks only at a very slow pace by reason of their abrupt elevation above grade.
"Sth street-Railroad tracks four feet above grade; practically closed to the public, there being no footway or drive provided for its accommodation. "9th street—Railroad tracks four

below grade; the intersection of L street ard the railroad is so near to 9th street that one dirt road crossing is used, where pedestrians use the same roadway as do horses and vehicles, and all reach the tracks through mud about a foot deep in ret weather.
"I street-This street is completely occupied for several squares to the exclusion of the public, the tracks being from thir-teen to eight feet below grade between

feet above grade between 5th and 6th "K street-Railroad tracks above grade; this street, which is the widest and one of the most used streets in the northeast section, is practically closed to the public at 7th street. Pedestrians going east on K street leave side-walks behind them at 7th street and follow a well worn path until they reach the tracks, which consist of the exposed ties filled in between with broken stone and upon which the four rails lay, each being a five-inch stumbling block and es-

pecially dangerous
to avoid a train.
"I. street—See 9th street.
"Florida avenue—Railroad tracks four
"Florida avenue—Railroad This avenue has recently been improved and in order to make it passable the avenue has been given an inclination down to the tracks, and as the view is cut off by high banks this crossing is exceedingly dangerous, for the reason that a vehicle once on this

## down grade cannot well stop until it gets

Public Nuisance. "In view of the above facts it is evident that this branch of the road, which interfered with but few at the time it was laid. has become a public nuisance, preventing the improvement of the streets and the building of property, endangering the lives, and interfering with the peace and convenience of thousands.
"Justice demands, in order to restore to the public the right to the free use of the streets, without danger to life, limb or property, that the track of this branch of the road be removed at an early date.

## A Big Petition.

Mr. Tucker presented to the committee a petition in favor of the bill signed by several thousand citizens, headed by the following names: A. T. Britton, Lawrence Gardner, Appleton P. Clark, John H. Oberly, E. Francis Riggs, John H. Ketcham. Henry A. Willard, W. E. Edmonston, A. S. Fox, Jere M. Wilson, W. C. Dodge, John W. Bahsen, Thomas E. Waggaman, E. J. Hannan and Allen C. Clark.

## Wants Improvements.

During the course of the arguments Mr. fucker asked Mr. Hamilton if he thought that the company's charter authorized it to occupy the whole of Delaware avenue with its tracks, to which Mr. Hamilton added that the company is occupying only that portion of the street which the District Commissioners have authorized.
In closing his argument Mr. Hamilton said the company admits the right of Con-gress to compel the company to elevate or depress its tracks, on its present route, but

that until the year 1910 Congress cann compel the company to remove its tracks to other streets.
"The company does not want to continue grade crossings," said Mr. Hamilton. "It intends to make a change, and hopes to do it before 1910, but before making that change, which is to cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, the company wants to decide upon the best plan, the plan best for the company and the city."

A Way Station.

Mr. Hamilton urged the committee to re member that the Baltimore and Ohio has to respect a terminal, he said, but in some respects is a way station. Even if Congress possessed the right to compel the propose change at this time, it would not be just to

tain improvements necessary. We have been studying the question for some time and are yet studying it. But, in the present

FINANCE AND TRADE

bid, 110 asked. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 103 bid, 107 asked. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 102 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 100

we can present to Congress a solution of the difficulty at this time." Prof. Gallaudet of the Deaf and Dumb Institution then addressed the committee. Prof. Gallaudet explained the history of the institution, the interest of the United States in it, and the advancement of those nterests by a change in the present con-

ditions.

He said that the continuance of these two railway lines imparts a character to the community which is injurious to the interests of the property. The removal of one of these tracks and the union of the two tracks would benefit the property and all of the interests in that neighborhood. He contended that the rights and privileges proposed to be given the railroad company by the pending bill outweigh the benefits which it now enjoys. It is proposed to give to the company, free of charge, privileges for which it would have to pay millions in other cities.

Mr. Richardson asked if it would be bet-Mr. Richardson asked if it would be better for the institution to sell and move to another location. Prof. Gallaudet did not think it would. Mr. Richardson explained that his question was not in behalf of the Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, March 9.-Stock values reflected fractional improvement at the openrailway company, but in the interest of

The Agreement Reached After a Long Discussion-Matters Taken Up

On Next Thursday.

That was an air of quiet satisfaction pervading the Senate this morning, due no doubt to the satisfaction felt at having the

in the House.

tariff bill made public. In the absence of the Vice President, who has left for North Carolina on account of the ill health of Mrs. Stevenson, the chair was occupied by the President pro tem... Mr. Harris (Tenn.).

To Investigate Sugar Charges. Mr. Peffer (Kan.) introduced a resolution reciting that charges had been made in the various newspapers and copied into the rural press, alleging that certain Senators had been making use of knowledge gained in their official position for dealing in. Wall street stocks, notably in sugar trust stock, and that some of the Senators had made large gains in their dealings. The resoluprovides for the appointment of lect committee to examine into the charges. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) inquired whether the Senator from Kansas had any personal

knowledge of the charges.

Mr. Peffer assured him that he had not, otherwise he would have so stated, but the information coming to him as it did he thought the Senate should take some action in regard to it. He asked, however, that the resolution lie on the table temporarily.

Mr. Vest, who had just favorably reported.

from the committee on commerce the House bill amending the act of March 3, 1887, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East river between New York and Long Island, asked that the bill be taken for immediate consideration, and it was passed without objection.

Senate then took from the calendar a number of bills and passed them, among them being bills for the relief of Joseph W. Carmock, Frederick Gramm, George A. Orr, Napoleon B. Giddings, John S. Neet, jr., Ezra S. Havens and John M. It has also passed a bill making an ap-

propriation of \$200,000 to pay the damages resulting to the persons who went upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian reservation in South Dakota between Feb-ruary 17 and 27, 1885. Also a bill granting a right-of-way across the Scarboro Bill military reservation, in Washington state, to the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Com-

Several Bills Passed. Several bills of interest to the people of the District of Columbia were passed. American Among them was one providing for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies. Also a bill authorizing the Commissioners to accept payment without interest of certain special assessments, and also a bill relating to the acknowledg-

ments of instruments affecting real estate The bill providing for an increase of pension of David S. Corser was passed, and also bill for the relief of Isham T. Owen, C. B. Bryan and Co., Wm. Clift, Wm. Hal-kins, Mrs. Ennice Tripler, Geo. H. Jewett, Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., and of Adolph Von Hooke. The Senate also passe granting an honorable discharge to Wm. Pierce, to remove the charge of desertion against Jno. W. Wacker and Wm. H. H. Cook; also to restore the name of Capt. Thos. H. Carpenter to the rolls of the army. A bill to correct the military record of John W. Taylor was percent. 2d and 3d streets and from two to seven A bill to correct the milit John W. Taylor was passed.

The Bland Bill Up. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Bland bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business, and Mr. Allison having given notice of his intention to speak on the bill, he was recognized. He asked the Senator from Tennessee (Harris) to consent that the bill go over untill Wednesday at 3 o'clock, when the vote should be taken on his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to its third reading.

Mr. Harris said it was his desire to ac-commodate the wishes of every Senator, and if by unanimous consent the Senators could agree to Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. All propositions for reaching an agree-ment to vote on the seigniorage bill failed, and Senator Vilas took the floor to speak

on the bill. A Motion to Adjourn Defented. Before Senator Vilas proceeded Senator Quay moved to adjourn today over to Monday, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The motion to adjourn over was defeated -yeas, 16; nays, 38. The opponents of the seigniorage bill voted in the affirmative and its friends in the negative.

## THE HOUSE.

ance preceded the resumption of the debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Bingham (Pa.) Senate bill to provide American register for the steamer El Callao under the name of s Oneida was passed. Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. John M. Corse was, on motion of Mr. Martin, recommitted to the committee on pensions.

manded. After the call of committees for reports on motion of Mr. Compton (Md.) the House went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

## THE PRICE OF GAS.

It is Claimed That It Cannot Be Regulated by Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.-In the course of a suit in a justice's court against the Indianapolis Gas Company for charging more than the ordinary rate for natural gas, the attorneys for the company raised the point that the gas ordinance was in-valid on the ground that the city has no constitutional right to regulate the price of any commodity. Should the point hold good it would revolutionize the gas business in half of the cities of Indiana, in all of which gas prices are regulated by ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.-The British ship Somali, the largest sailing vessel flying the English flag, and the largest carryconsider this question of grade crossings in ing ship in the world, is long overdue from other cities. Washington is not in every Hong Kong. The Somali is now out 128 days. The greatest anxiety is felt for her Suspected to Be Stage Robbers.

Long Overdue at San Francisco

condition of business, we do not feel that Juggling the Price of Sugar Stock Goes On.

Shown.

ing of today's market and continued strong throughout the morning on a moderate the institution. It was decided to continue the hearing amount of business. London quotations were about on a parity with our own and no important trades were recorded for for-IN CONGRESS TODAY eign account. Commission houses are filling up with orders and predict increased activity and a higher range of values in the near future. Railway shares The Bland Seignorage Bill to Be Voted have in some measure been neglected this week, owing to the superior speculative advantages presented by the industrial group, but in spite of the duliness steady gains have been recorded. This fact will not long escape the notice of conservative operators who are daily expected to add impatus to the movement by a liberal supply of buying orders. Earnings are not as good as they might be, but they are so much better than they were that the relative improvement is considered a perfectly sound basis for

improved values. Today's market was less

active than on either of the three previous

days and in consequence the changes in the

regular list were not important. Reading

ests, and the grangers were all strong at slight gains. Sugar again monopolized the trading and was somewhat erratic at the start, dropping off 5-8 per cent to 87, continuing down railways of the District, introduced by Sen3-4 of a point further and then railying ator Faulkner, was then taken up and passsharply for a gain of 3 1-4 per cent. The manipulation of this stock is decidedly pronounced and is evidently being used to in-fluence final changes in the tariff schedule. The concessions made by the Senate committee in favor of the trust unquestionably them protection far beyond what is absolutely essential to profits, but while there is the possibility of securing the still-coveted color test so long will the stock-

bistillers' advanced 1 1-4 per cent on buying by shorts and rumors of a bull pool, organized for the purpose of squeezing out the present short interests. This latter interest are very confident of their position and feel sure of ultimate success. Last Saturday's gold shipment will be reflected in tomorrow's bank statement, but this loss will be more than offset by

gains in currency from the interior, which are estimated to have been in the neigh-borhood of \$3,000,600. The remittances from the west have been larger than last week and should the premium rate in that section for New York funds advance an increased flow of currency to this center will follow. The eccipts from the east and near-by towns have been about up to the average, teh country demand for currency being ex-

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The last hour's trading was the best of

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80

Canada Pacific Chesapeake and Ohio... Chicago, B. and Q. . . . 873 Chic. and Northwestern. 105 "laware and Hudson De iver and Rio Grande. Ins. and Cattle Feeding. ake Shore..... Erie Louisville and Nashville. Long Island. L. N. A. and Chicago... Manhattan Elevated.... Michigan Central..... Sational Lead Co. 12 Y. C. and St. Louis. Northern Pacific... Northern Pacific, pfd... North American.... Ont. and Western.... Phila. and Reading Pullman P. Car Co. Texas Pacific Tenn. Coal and Iron... Wheeling & Lake Erie... Wheeling & L. E., pfd... Western Union Tel....

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, letropolitan Bank building: CHICAGO. 57% 60 61% 35% 38% 38% 28% 11.30 11.57 6.92 6.87 6.80 5.90 5.95 May July Corn-Mar. May July Some routine business of minor import-6.92 6.87 6.80 5.97 5.97 5.95 New York Cotton. On motion of Mr. Herman (Ore.) a bill for the relief of Oliver P. Coshow was passed. The regular order was then de-

High. Low. 7.52 7.48 7.59 7.53 7.65 7.61 7.71 7.66 7.76 7.71 7.70 7.67 Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.-Flour steady,

Washington Stock Exchange Sales-regular call—12 o'clock m.—United States Electric Light conv. 5a, \$1,000 at 125; \$1,000 at 1.25; \$1,000 rt 125; \$1,000 at \$125. Riggs Fire Insurance, 25 at 7%. Chesapeake and Potonanc Telephone, 10 at 48%; 11 at 48; 10 at 48; 4 at

Government Bonds.—United States 4s, registered, 1907, 112% bid. 113% asked. United States 4s, coupon, 1907, 113% bid. United States 5s, 117 bid. bid.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year Funding 5s, 107 bid. 30-year Funding 6s, gold, 115 bid. Water stock currency 7s, 1901, 115 bid. Water stock currency 7s, 1903, 120 bid. 3.65s, Funding currency, 110 bid. 34s, reg. 2-10s, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and George-

bid.
National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 300 bid, 360 asked. Bank of Repeblic, 235 bid. Metropolitan, 270 bid, 287 asked. Central, 280 bid. Farmers' and Mechanics', 130 bid. Second. 140 bid. 150 asked. Citizens', 130 bid. 140 asked. Columbia, 120 bid. Capital, 110 bid. West End, 101 bid, 103 asked. Traders', 106 bid. Lincoln, 1116 bid. IT MONOPOLIZES GENERAL INTEREST

Safe Deposit and Trust Compunes.—National Safe Deposit Company, 130 bid. 140 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 125 bid. 126 asked. American Security and Trust, 184 bid. 1831; asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 107 asked. Georgetown. 285 bid. 297 asked. Metropolitan. 85 bid. Columbia, 65 bid. 297 asked. Belt, 19 bid. Eckington, 18 bid.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas. Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas 48 bid, 48½ asked, Georgetown Gas, 48 bid Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 48 bid, 48½ asked. Georgetown Gas. 48 bid. United States Electric Light, 125 bid, 128 asked. Insurance Stocks.—Fireman's, 41 bid, 44¼ asked. Prankin, 45 bid. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Cororan, 60 bid. Potomac, 75 bid. 85 asked. Arlington, 156 bid. German American, 156 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 16 asked. Columbia, 12 bid, 16 asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 5 bid, 5½ asked. Lincoin, 7½ bid, 8 asked. Commercial, 5½ bid, 6 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 112 bid, 120 asked. Columbia Title, 6½ bid, 7½ asked. Washington Title, 8 asked.

Washington Title, 8 asked.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 48 asked. American Graphophone, 2½ bid, 5 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 40 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market, 12 bid. Great Falis Ice, 118 bid. Bull Run Panorama, 15 bid. Inter-Ocean Building, 160 asked.

DISTRICT LEGISLATION

The Senate Acts on a Number of Local Measures.

Mr. Allen Objects to One Bill and Mr. Turple to Another-Fees

or Salary.

The Senate this afternoon in considering cases on the calendar reached a number of District bills which met with various fates. Senate bill 1005 to prevent recording of subdivisions of land in the District in the ofwas conspicuously strong at a gain of 3-4 fice of the recorder of deeds was read, but per cent, due to purchases for inside inter- objection was made to its present consideration and it went over under the rule, retaining its place on the calendar. The bill

> The next bill was Senate 445, amending the corporate act of the city so as to wipe out the legal existence of Georgetown as a separate corporation and to extend the nomenclature of the streets of Washington across Rock creek. Senator Allen said he thought the bill was rather radical in its effect and objected to its present conside

> tion.
> "Oh, let the two towns join if they want to," exclaimed Senator Cockrell. Senator Faulkner took the floor to explain that the provisions of the bill, as far as relates to the naming of streets and avenues have already been carried out by order of the Commissioners and that there was noth-ing radical in the bill. The only object of the bill was to collect the law once and for all, and so that wherever the city of Washington should be named in any statute the provisions should be made to include Georgeown without special reference to that fact. The amalgamation of the two cities, he said has long ago been accomplished, and the present bill was merely to give a final finish to the legislation. Senator Allen, however persisted in his objection, and the bill was passed over without prejudice.

The Senate then passed Senate bill 891, authorizing the Commissioners to accept payment without interest of certain special assessments levied by the old board of public workers of the city. lic works of this city.

the day, both as to prices and the volume of business. The closing was steady at moderate improvement for the day. Real Estate Transfers. The next bill on the calendar was Senate bill 354, providing new forms of acknowledgments of instruments affecting real estate in the District. Senator Higgins asked Mr. Hunton, who is in charge of the bill, the object of the

changes of the legal forms. Mr. Hunton explained that the real estate transfers are Open. High. Low. Close. now conducted in the District under the old Mr. Higgins referred to the recent move-ment of the American Bar Association for the purpose of securing uniform forms in real estate instruments in all of the states of the Union and the District. Mr. Hunton said that this bill was for the purpose of complying with this movement and that the forms in the bill were those favored by the American Bar Association. With this ex-pianation the bill was passed. Fees and Salaries.

The next bill created considerable of a flurry on the floor, and it went over, retaining its place on the calendar. It was the bill (Senate 444) making the surveyor of the District a salaried officer, and providing for a more efficient service in the surveyor's office. There are a number of amendments to the bill approved by committee, which have already been menin The Star, and which were dopted by the Senate in committee of the At this juncture Senator Call asked that a report of the committee be read, and just as the clerk was about to comply Senator Turple arose to object to the bill. This bill, he complained, created a new bureau under the government of the United States, and was a departure from the policy of the states in relation to surveyors and their assistants. No state had ever created such a bureau, and he did not see why the District, which was smaller than very many small counties, s establish such a bureau at the start. Senator Cockrell strongly denied this statement. He said that the bill does not create a bureau or even a new office. The surveyor, he went on, now gets fees for his work, and the bill is to take away these work, and the bill is to take away these fees and compensate him by a calary.

"That's my objection," exclaimed Mr. Turple. "I object to making a new salary, even if the surveyors are paid fees now. All the states pay their surveyors by fees and I don't see why the District should

I don't see why the District should I object to the present consideration of the bill." Senator Proctor, who is in charge of the bill, explained further about the pay system, which at present gives the surveyor nuch more compensation than he would receive under the proposed legislation.
The balance between the fees and the salary, he said, is to be paid into the treasury. He went on to say that the committee on the District is of the opinion that it is a better general policy to place officers of this sort on a salary basis. Besides the change from fees to salary the bill places the surveyor and his officers and assistants directly under the control of the Commissioners. Notwithstanding these explana-tions Senator Turple insisted upon his ob-jection, and the bill was passed over.

ARGUING THE BILL. The Needs of East Washington for

Passenger Traffic. House bill 5959, to incorporate the Union Passerger Railway Company of the District of Columbia was the subject of a public hearing before the Commissioners this afternoon. Alex. D. Anderson, the attorney of the company, presented the case to the Commissioners and illustrated his remarks with two maps specially prepared

for the occasion. One showed all existing street railways within the city limits, the object being to show the gap or unoccupied field in the eastern portion of the city, demanding bet-ter transportation facilities, the second map showing in blue lines the trunk line of the proposed railway and its proposed

branches. RISE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA Lowlands for Miles Around Wilken

barre Flooded. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 9 .- The Sus. quehanna river overflowed its west bank this morning. The lowlands for many miles are under water, and the electric railway has been compelled to abandon traffic over its new line to Kingston. If the river con-tinues to rise as rapidly as it has during the past twenty-four hours the damage

### to property will be very heavy. Electric Expert.

First Lieut, Samuel Reber, signal corps now under instruction at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been ordered to